

Automatic Calculation of SUSY Particle Production and Decay with GRACE/SUSY-loop

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1. Introduction
2. GRACE/SUSY & GRACE/SUSY-loop
3. Physical results
4. Summary



Talk presented at TOOLS 2008, *Tools for the New Physics and its Background*, on July 4th at the Max-Planck-Institut für Physik in Munich, Germany

1. Introduction



Automatic calculation of amplitudes

→ Important @ HE colliders LHC & ILC

- Many body final states
- Possible many new particles



Systems of automatic calculation

GRACE

Prog. Theor. Phys. Suppl. 138 (2000) 18

Comput. Phys. Commun. 153 (2003) 106

CompHEP

Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A534 (2004) 250

CalcHEP

hep-ph/0412191

FeynArt/FormCalc

Comput.Phys.Commun. 140 (2001) 418;

143 (2002) 54

MadGraph

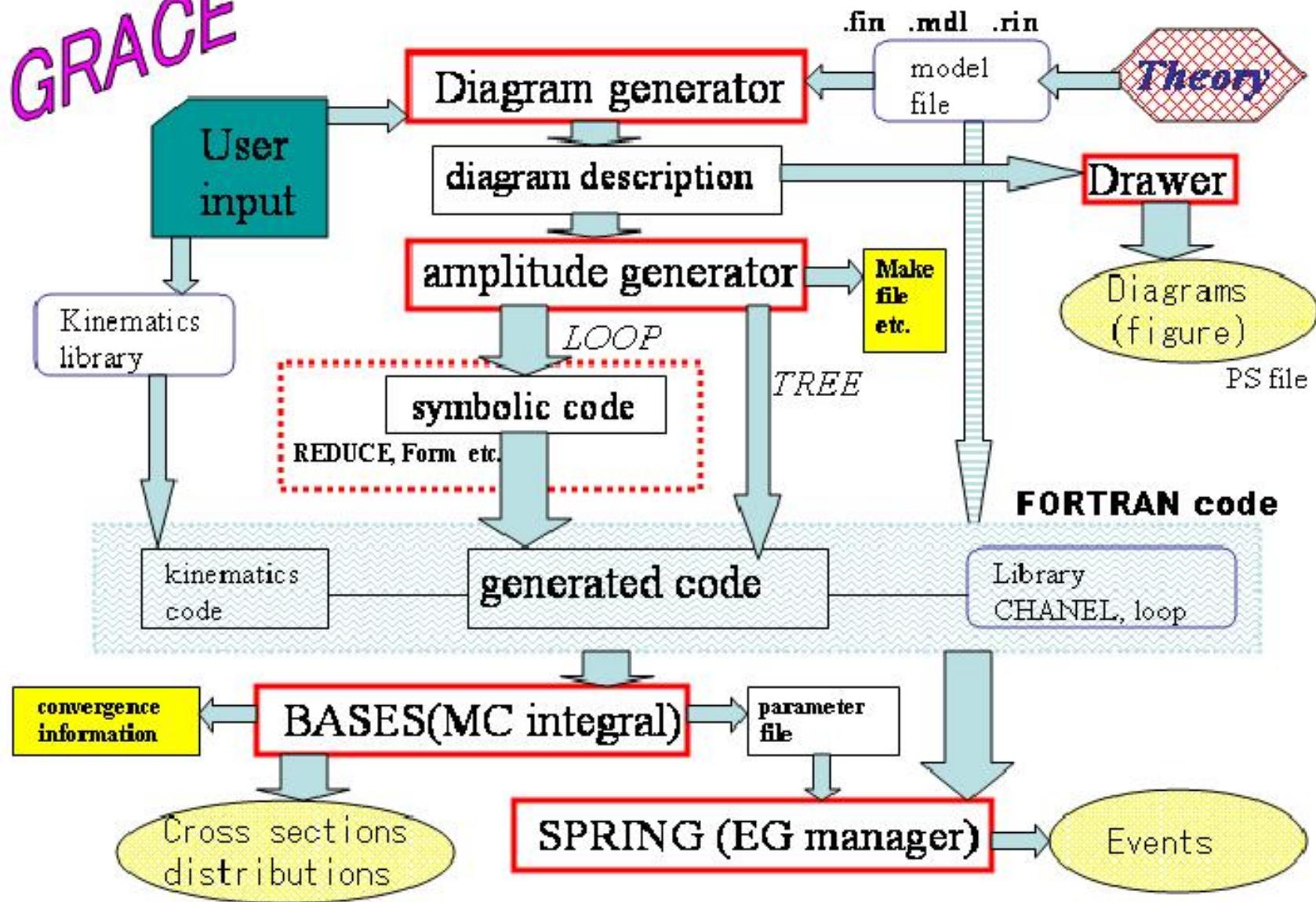
JHEP 0302 (2003) 027

■ What we can do with GRACE

- ✓ Generate Feynman diagrams automatically
- ✓ Generate FORTRAN code of helicity amplitudes automatically (@ tree level)
- ✓ Generate symbolic (REDUCE, Form) source code for generating FORTRAN code of amplitudes automatically (@ one-loop level)
- ✓ Calculate phase-space integration of amplitudes numerically
- ✓ Generate events (unweighted)



GRACE



2. GRACE/SUSY & GRACE/SUSY-loop⁴

■ Tree level system \Rightarrow GRACE/SUSY
COMPLETED!

M. Kuroda, Complete Langarian of MSSM, hep-ph/9902340

J. Fujimoto et al., Comput. Phys. Commun. 153 (2003) 106

The system can be obtained at

<http://minami-home.kek.jp/>

■ One-loop level system
 \Rightarrow GRACE/SUSY-loop Developing

Renormalization scheme;

Physical results of chargino production and decay:

J. Fujimoto et al., Phys. Rev. D75 (2007) 113002

Usage (GRACE/SUSY)

Input file 'in.prc'

```
Model="mssm.mdl";
Process;
ELWK={3};
Initial={electron positron};
Final={photon neutralino1 neutralino2};
Kinem="2302";
Pend;
```

Output file 'out.grf' 'grc'

```
Graph=1;
Gtype=3;
Sfactor=1;
Vertex=3;
0={ 1[positron];
1={ 2[electron];
2={ 3[photon];
3={ 4[neutralino1];
4={ 5[neutralino2];
5[order={1,0,0}]{ 1[electron], 3[photon], 6[positron];
6[order={1,0,0}]{ 2[positron], 6[electron], 7[z];
7[order={1,0,0}]{ 4[neutralino1], 5[neutralino2], 7[z];
Vend;
Gend;
```

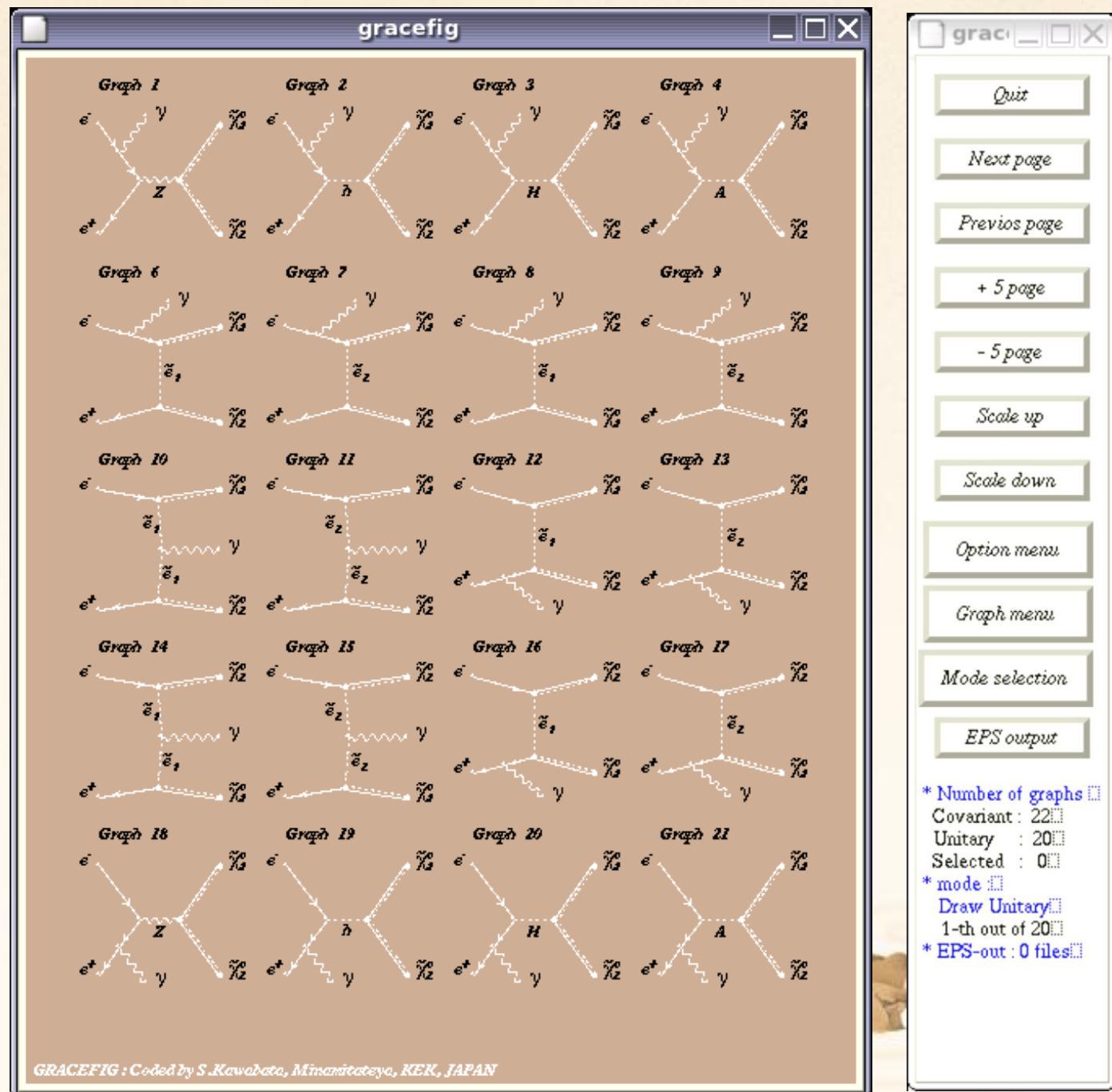
...

Example

$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow \gamma \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$$

Feynman diagrams
drawn by 'gracefig'

Fortran codes
generated by 'grcfort'



Usage (GRACE/SUSY-loop)

Input file 'in.prc'

```
Model="mssmnlg_j2.mdl";
Process;
ELWK={4,2};
Initial={electron positron};
Final={neutralino1 neutralino2};
Expand=Yes; Block=No; AnyCT=No;
Kinem="2201";
ExtSelf=Mdl;
Pend;
```

Example

$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$$

'grc'

Output files for definition of Feynman diagrams

'grcred'

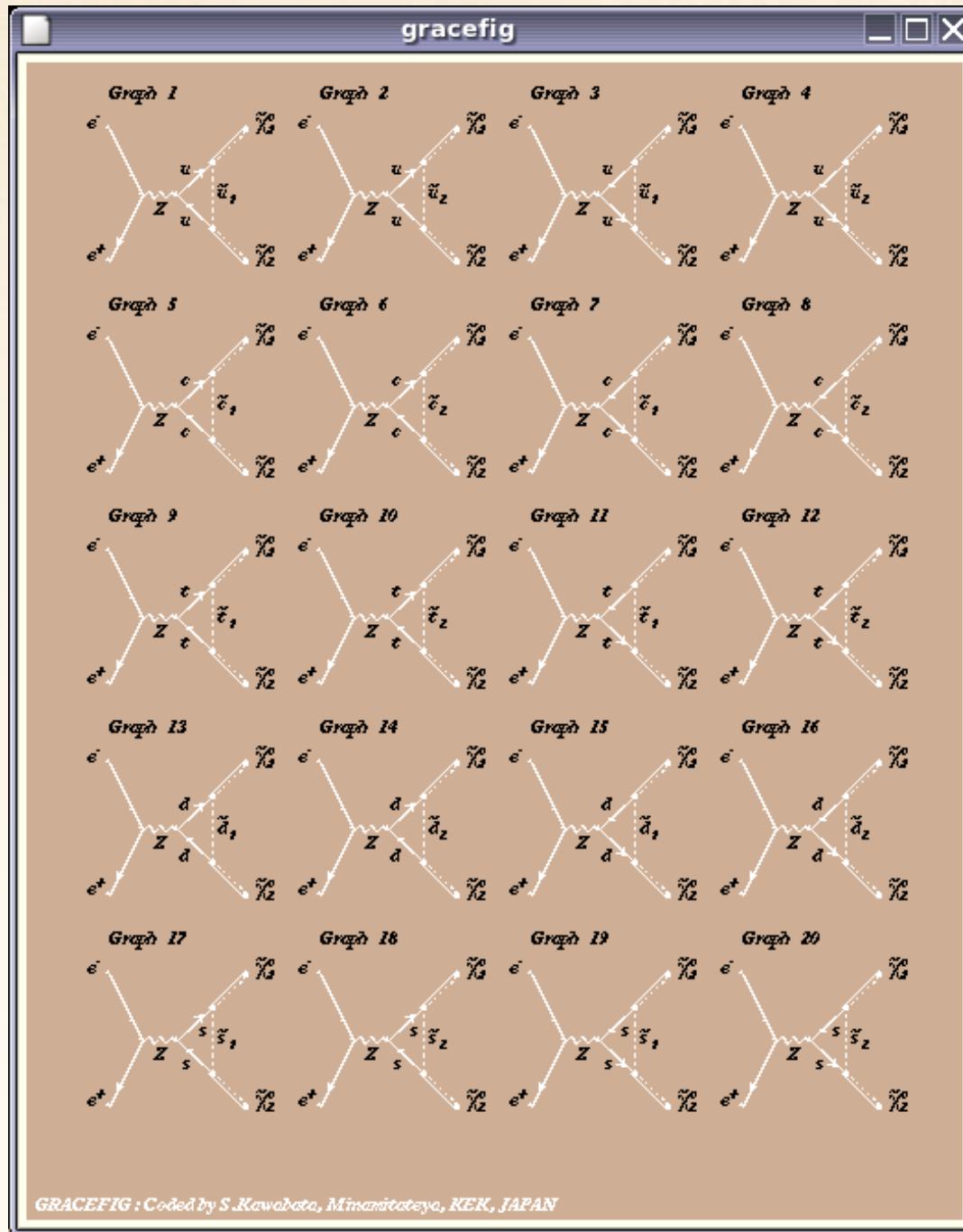
3554 one-loop level diagrams
9 tree-level diagrams

REDUCE source codes

'make'

Fortran codes & Executable files





Renormalization scheme

On-shell renormalization condition:

Gauge bosons, Fermions, Scalar fermions,
 Higgs bosons (A^0, H^0), Neutralino ($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$),
 Charginos ($\tilde{\chi}_1^+, \tilde{\chi}_2^+$)

Renormalization of $\tan\beta$:

$$\delta \tan \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \tan \beta \left(\delta Z_{H_1} - \delta Z_{H_2} - 2 \frac{\delta v_1}{v_1} + 2 \frac{\delta v_1}{v_1} \right)$$

Gauge invariance check with Non-linear gauge (NLG)!!

$$\frac{\delta v_1}{v_1} = \frac{\delta v_2}{v_2} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Gauge}}$$



Renormalization of scalar fermions

1) Scheme Variation 1 (with SU(2) relation)

$$\delta m_{\tilde{f}}^2 = - \operatorname{Re} \Sigma_{\tilde{f}\tilde{f}}(m_{\tilde{f}}^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta m_{\tilde{\nu}_l}^2 &= 2 \cos \theta_l \sin \theta_l \delta \theta_l (m_{\tilde{l}_2}^2 - m_{\tilde{l}_1}^2) + \cos^2 \theta_l \delta m_{\tilde{l}_1}^2 + \sin^2 \theta_l \delta m_{\tilde{l}_2}^2 \\ &\quad + \delta(M_W^2 \cos 2\beta - m_l^2) \quad \rightarrow \quad \delta \theta_l \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta \theta_u = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Sigma_{\tilde{u}_1 \tilde{u}_2}(m_{\tilde{u}_2}^2) + \Sigma_{\tilde{u}_2 \tilde{u}_1}(m_{\tilde{u}_1}^2)}{m_{\tilde{u}_2}^2 - m_{\tilde{u}_1}^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta_u \delta m_{\tilde{u}_2}^2 &= 2 \cos \theta_d \sin \theta_d \delta \theta_d (m_{\tilde{d}_2}^2 - m_{\tilde{d}_1}^2) + \cos^2 \theta_d \delta m_{\tilde{d}_1}^2 \\ &\quad + \sin^2 \theta_d \delta m_{\tilde{d}_2}^2 - 2 \cos \theta_u \sin \theta_u \delta \theta_u (m_{\tilde{u}_2}^2 - m_{\tilde{u}_1}^2) - \cos^2 \theta_u \delta m_{\tilde{u}_1}^2 \\ &\quad + \delta(M_W^2 \cos 2\beta + m_u^2 - m_d^2) \quad \rightarrow \quad \delta \theta_d \end{aligned}$$

2) Scheme Variation 2

$$\delta m_{\tilde{f}}^2 = -\operatorname{Re} \Sigma_{\tilde{f}\tilde{f}}(m_{\tilde{f}}^2)$$

$$\delta\theta_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Sigma_{\tilde{e}_1 \tilde{e}_2}(m_{\tilde{e}_2}^2) + \Sigma_{\tilde{e}_2 \tilde{e}_1}(m_{\tilde{e}_1}^2)}{m_{\tilde{e}_2}^2 - m_{\tilde{e}_1}^2}$$

$$\delta\theta_q = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Sigma_{\tilde{q}_1 \tilde{q}_2}(m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2) + \Sigma_{\tilde{q}_2 \tilde{q}_1}(m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2)}{m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2 - m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2} \quad q = u, d$$



■ Nonlinear gauge fixing terms in MSSM¹²

$$F_{W^\pm} = (\partial_\mu \pm ie \tilde{\alpha} A_\mu \pm ig c_W \tilde{\beta} Z_\mu) W^{\pm\mu}$$

$$\pm i \xi_W \frac{g}{2} (\nu + \tilde{\delta}_h h^0 + \tilde{\delta}_H H^0 \pm i \tilde{\kappa} G^0) G^\pm$$

$$F_Z = \partial_W Z^\mu + \xi_Z \frac{g_Z}{2} (\nu + \tilde{\varepsilon}_h h^0 + \tilde{\varepsilon}_H H^0) G^0$$

$$F_\gamma = \partial_\mu A^\mu$$

$(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\delta}_h, \tilde{\delta}_H, \tilde{\kappa}, \tilde{\varepsilon}_h, \tilde{\varepsilon}_H)$: NLG parameters



3. Physical results

■ Neutralino production (one-loop level)

$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$$

Ref. Öller, W. et al., Phys. Lett. B590 (2004) 273; Phys. Rev. D71 (2005) 115002
 Fritzsche, T. et al., Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl. 135 (2004) 102

■ Neutralino decay (one-loop level)

$$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \text{2-body}$$

$$\tilde{\chi}_3^0 \rightarrow \text{2-body}$$

$$\tilde{\chi}_4^0 \rightarrow \text{2-body}$$

$$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \text{3-body}$$

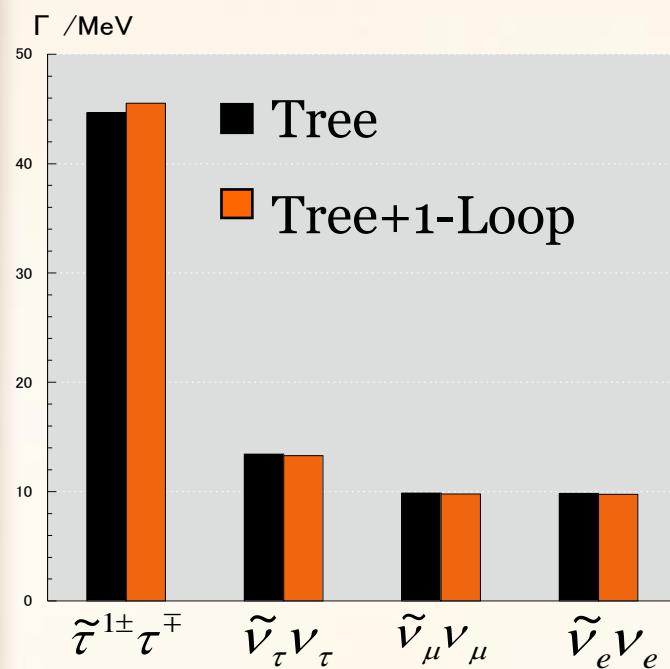
Ref. Drees, M. et al., JHEP 0702 (2007) 032

★ SPS1a' parameters: Aguilar-Saavedra, J. A. et al.,
 Eur. Phys. J. C46 (2006) 43

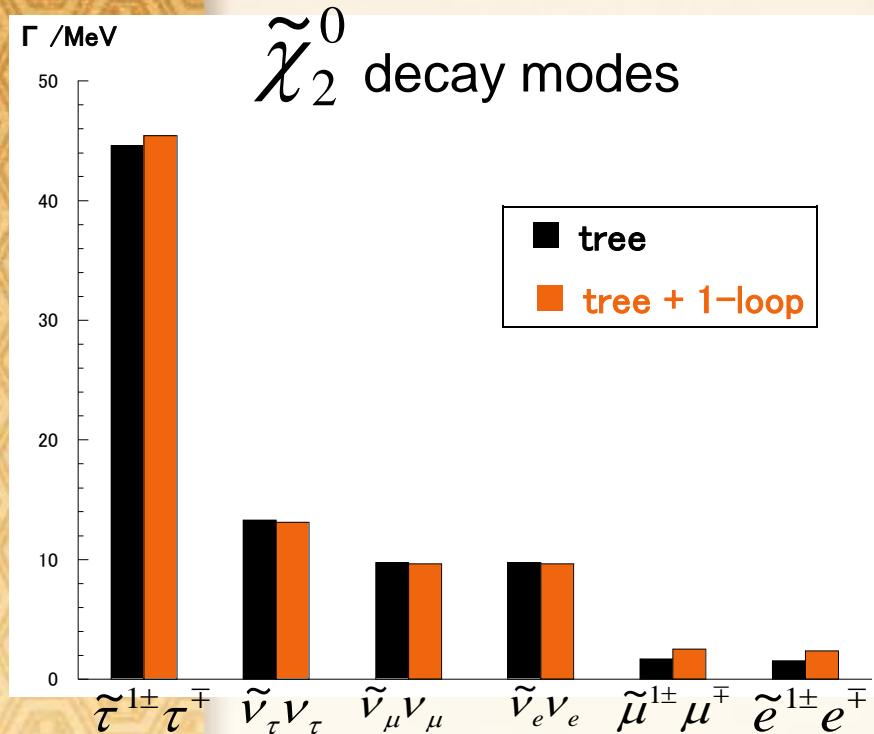
2-body decay of $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$

SPS1a¹⁴

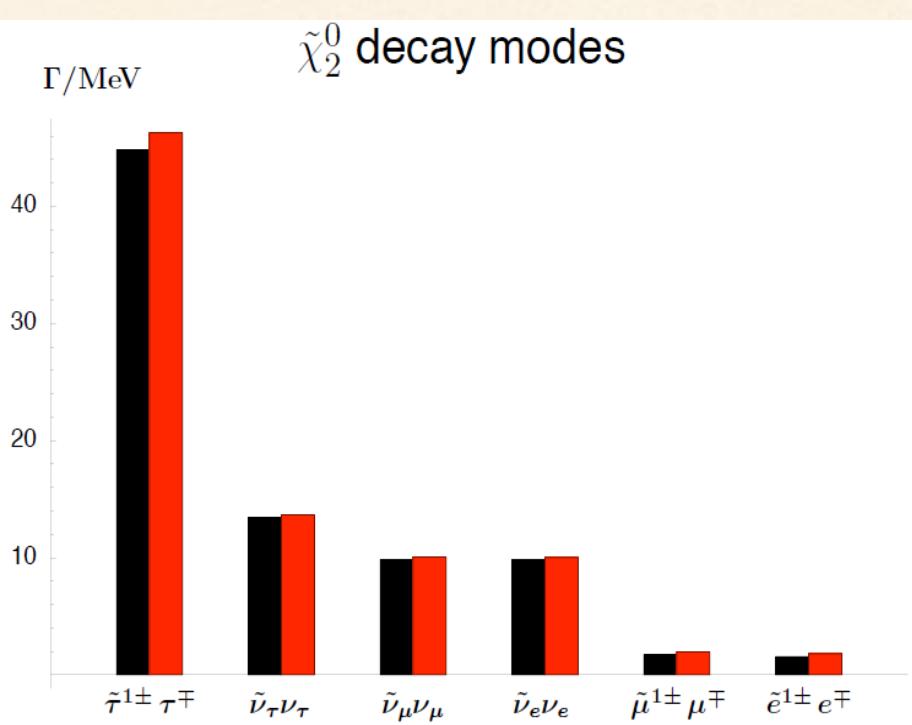
neutralino2 -->	#of 1-loop diagrams	Γ [Gev]	δ 1loop	$\Gamma+\delta\Gamma$	Br_corr
anti-snu-tau, nu-tau	59	1.34E-02	-1.1%	1.33E-02	8.0%
anti-stau1, tau	98	4.47E-02	1.9%	4.55E-02	27.3%
anti-snu-mu, nu-mu	59	9.87E-03	-1.0%	9.77E-03	5.9%
anti-snu-e, nu-e	59	9.86E-03	-1.0%	9.75E-03	5.9%
nu-tau-bar, snu-tau	59	1.34E-02	-1.1%	1.33E-02	8.0%
anti-tau, stau1	98	4.47E-02	1.9%	4.55E-02	27.3%
nu-mu-bar, snu-mu	59	9.87E-03	-1.0%	9.77E-03	5.9%
nu-e-bar, snu-e	59	9.86E-03	-1.0%	9.75E-03	5.9%



One-loop correction with GRACE/SUSY and FeynArt/FeynCalc



GRACE/SUSY

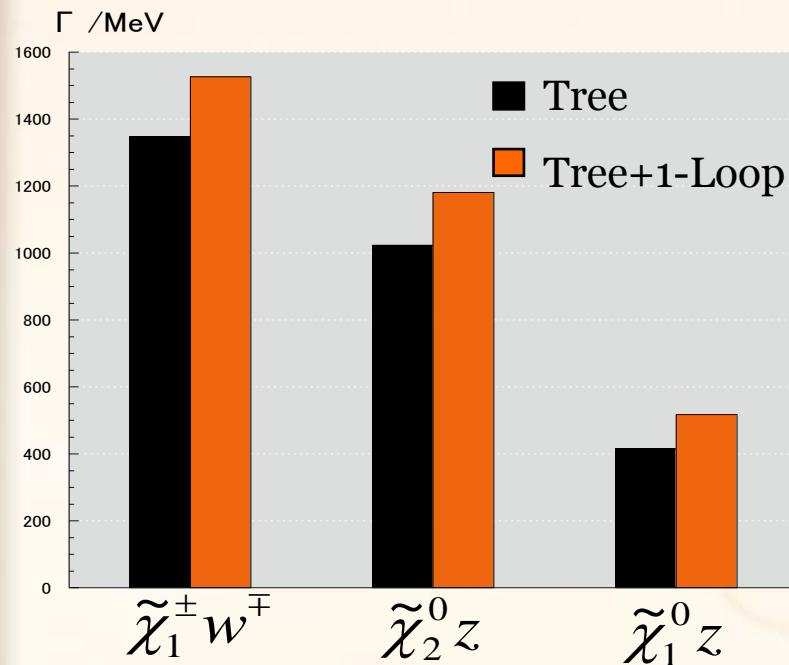


FeynArt/FeynCalc

2-body decay of $\tilde{\chi}_3^0$

SPS1a'

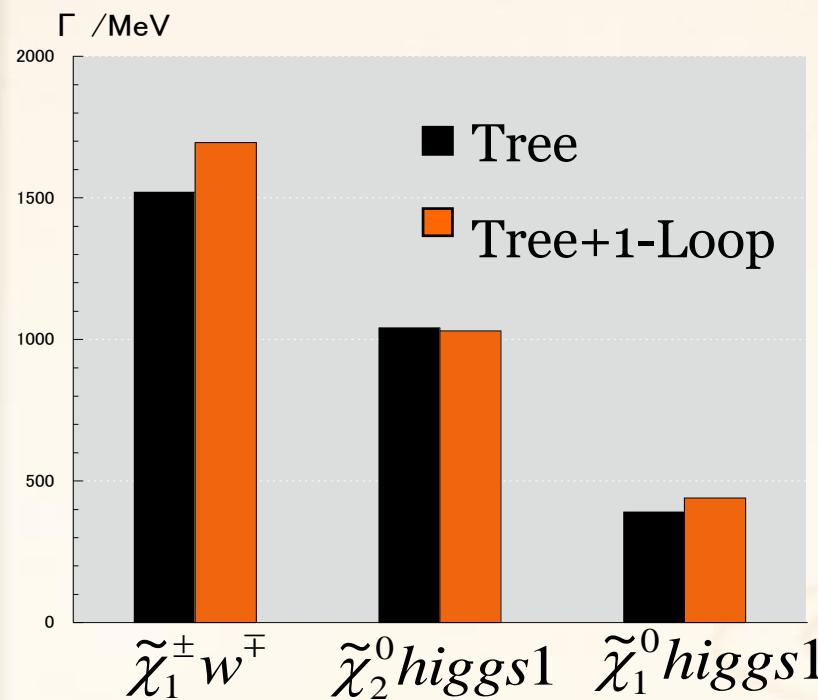
neutralino3 -->	#of 1-loop diagrams	Γ [Gev]	δ_{1loop}	$\Gamma + \delta\Gamma$	Br_corr
anti-chargino1, w-plus	193	1.35E+00	13.2%	1.53E+00	30.1%
chargino1, w-minus	193	1.35E+00	13.2%	1.53E+00	30.1%
z, neutralino1	304	4.15E-01	24.6%	5.17E-01	10.2%
z, neutralino2	304	1.02E+00	15.3%	1.18E+00	23.3%



2-body decay of $\tilde{\chi}_4^0$

SPS1a'

neutralino4 -->	#of 1-loop diagrams	Γ [Gev]	δ 1loop	$\Gamma+\delta\Gamma$	Br_corr
anti-chargino1, w-plus	193	1.52E+00	11.6%	1.70E+00	27.8%
chargino1, w-minus	193	1.52E+00	11.6%	1.70E+00	27.8%
neutralino1, higgs1	317	3.90E-01	12.8%	4.40E-01	7.2%
neutralino2, higgs1	317	1.04E+00	-1.1%	1.03E+00	16.9%



One-loop corrections for 3-body decay

Another scenario: 2-body decays cannot occur
(with another parameter set)

$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow$

$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 u\bar{u}$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 s\bar{s}$
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 d\bar{d}$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 b\bar{b}$
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 c\bar{c}$	

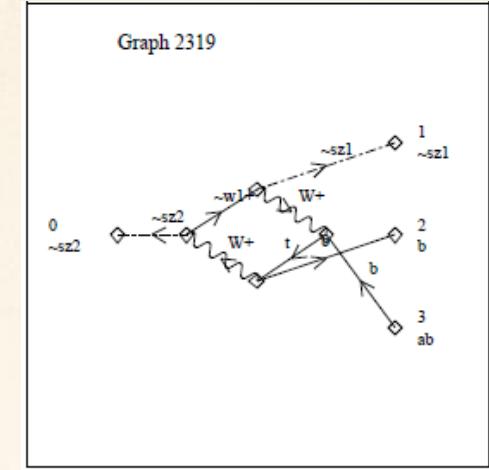
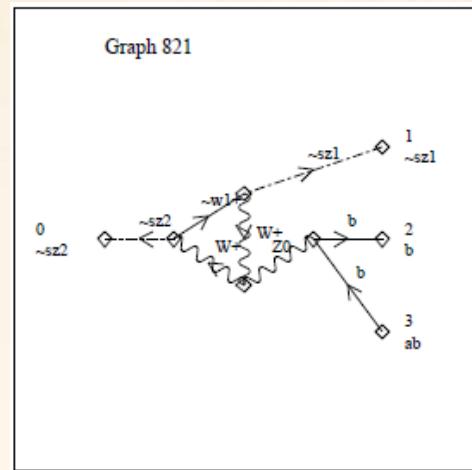
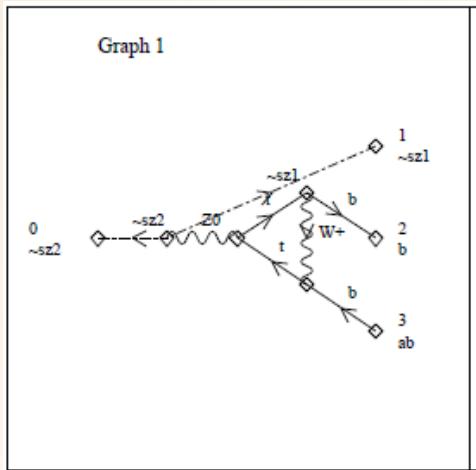
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 e^- e^+$
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \mu^- \mu^+$
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tau^- \tau^+$

QCD one-loop

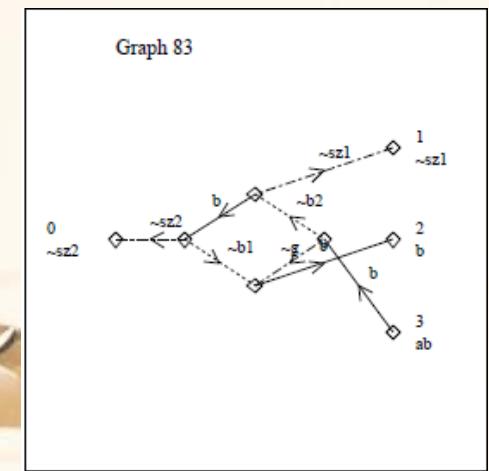
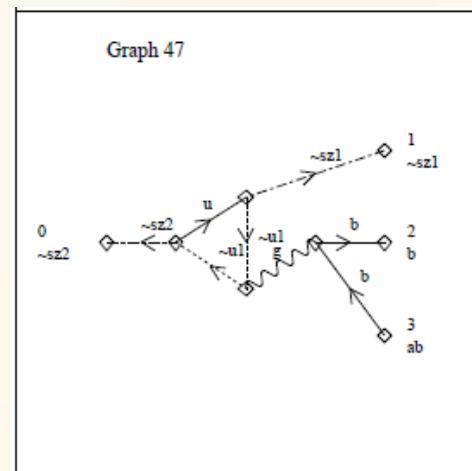
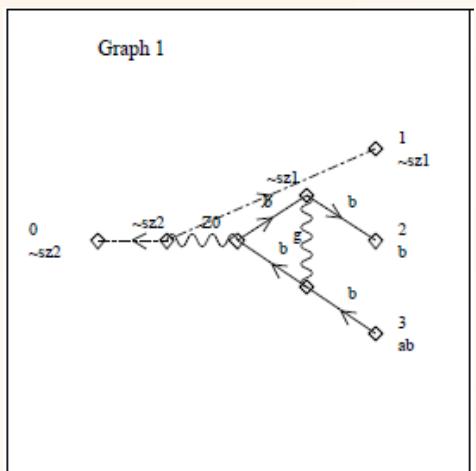
ELWK one-loop

Feynman diagrams of $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 b\bar{b}$

ELWK One-loop (3716 diagrams)



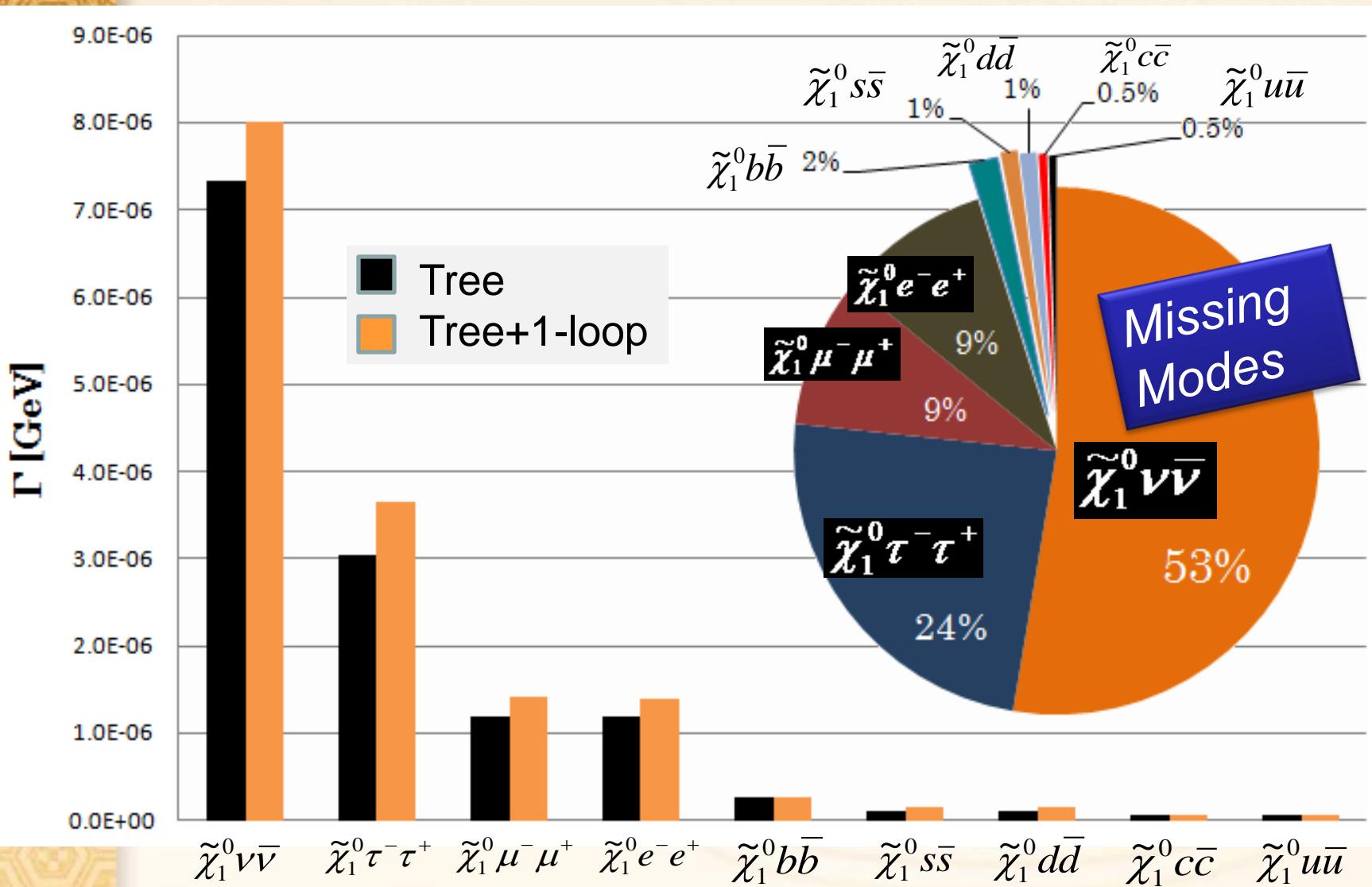
QCD One-loop (126 diagrams)



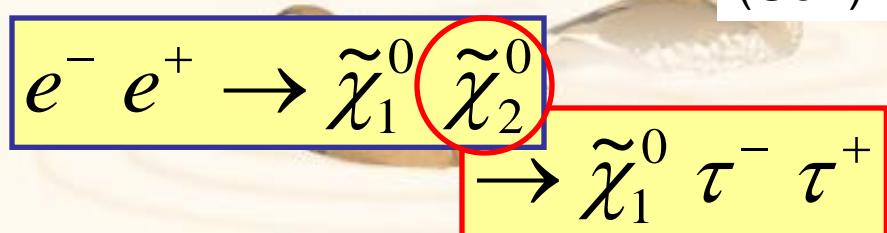
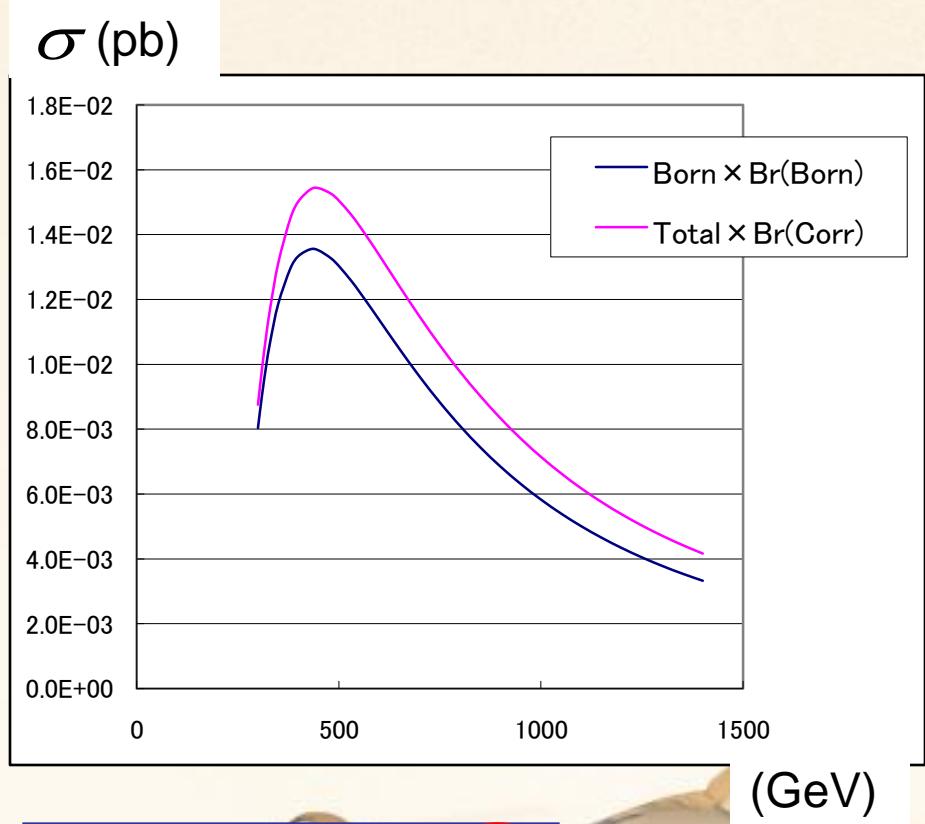
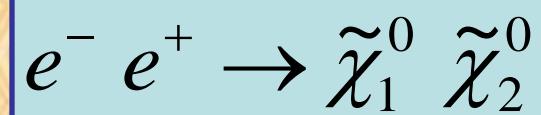
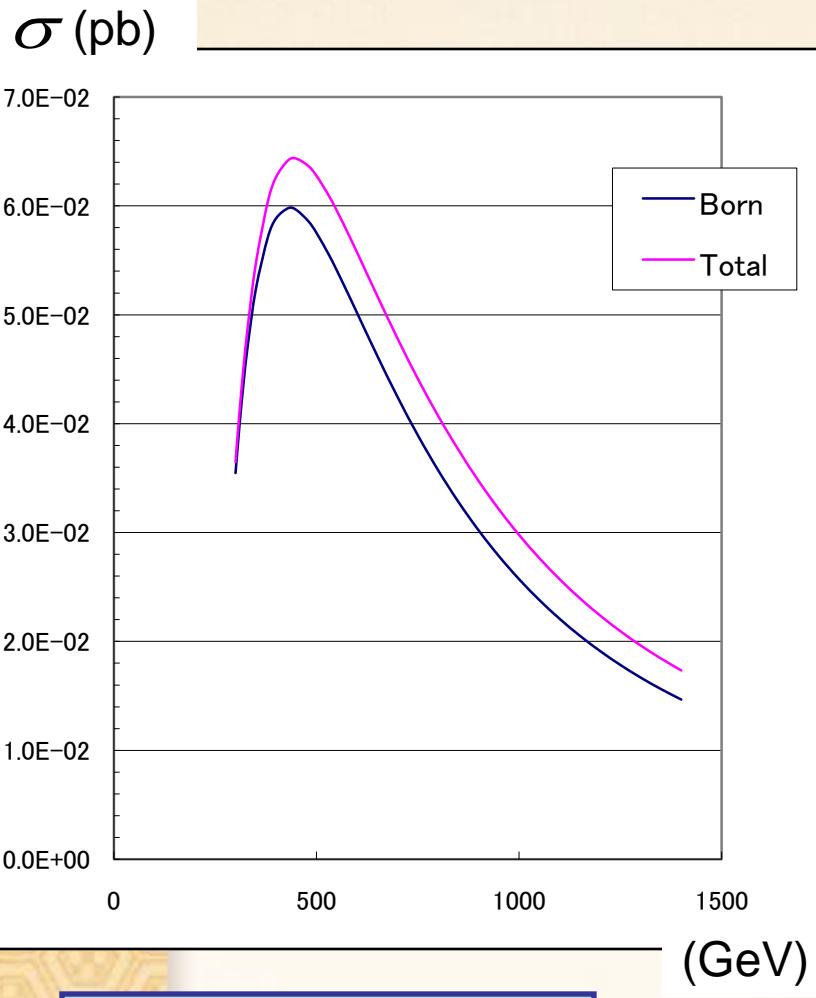
3-body decay of $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$

	neutralino2 -->	#of 1-loop diagram	Γ [Gev]	$\delta_{1\text{loop}}$	$\delta_{1\text{loop}}$	$\Gamma + \delta\Gamma$	Br_corr
1	neutralino1, nu·tau·bar,nu·tau	1112	2.412E-06	9.4%	9.4%	2.64E-06	17.3%
2	neutralino1, anti-tau, tau	3554	3.039E-06	20.2%	20.2%	3.65E-06	24.0%
3	neutralino1, nu·mu·bar, nu·mu	1112	2.457E-06	9.4%	9.4%	2.69E-06	17.7%
4	neutralino1, anti-muon, muon	3554	1.198E-06	17.7%	17.7%	1.41E-06	9.3%
5	neutralino1, nu·e·bar, nu·e	1112	2.458E-06	9.4%	9.4%	2.69E-06	17.7%
6	neutralino1, e+, e-	3554	1.196E-06	17.8%	17.8%	1.41E-06	9.3%
7	neutralino1, b·bar, b	3716 QCD:126	2.717E-07 1.218E-07	1.5% -2.3%	-0.8%	2.70E-07	1.8%
8	neutralino1, s·bar, s	3716 QCD:126	6.727E-08 1.217E-07	21.6% 7.7%	29.3%	1.57E-07	1.0%
9	neutralino1, c·bar, c	3716 QCD:126	6.727E-08 1.217E-07	13.8% 1.8%	15.6%	7.78E-08	0.5%
10	neutralino1, d·bar, d	3716 QCD:126	6.156E-08 1.217E-07	22.7% 7.8%	30.5%	1.59E-07	1.0%
11	neutralino1, u·bar, u	3716 QCD:126	6.156E-08 1.217E-07	11.9% 4.8%	16.7%	7.18E-08	0.5%

3-body decay of $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$



Production and decay of $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$



How to check results

$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$$

For σ [(Full loop-diagrams) \times (A tree-diagram)]

Gauge invariance check (NLG)

31 digits

- $(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\delta}_h, \tilde{\delta}_H, \tilde{\kappa}, \tilde{\varepsilon}_h, \tilde{\varepsilon}_H) = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$

$$\sigma_{\text{Virtual}} = -1.9729879385817752800946250998469395E-02$$

- $(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\delta}_h, \tilde{\delta}_H, \tilde{\kappa}, \tilde{\varepsilon}_h, \tilde{\varepsilon}_H) = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$

$$\sigma_{\text{Virtual}} = -1.9729879385817752800946250998462461E-02$$

Ultraviolet check (CUV)

22 digits

- $CUV = 0$

$$\sigma_{\text{Virtual}} = -1.9729879385817752800946250998469395E-02$$

- $CUV = 1000$

$$\sigma_{\text{Virtual}} = -1.9729879385817752800947890626998724E-02$$

For σ [(Selected loop-diagrams) \times (All tree-diagrams)]
[ommitted e-e-scalar vertices]

Fictitious photon mass (λ)

- $\lambda = 1.0E-24$

$$\sigma_{(\text{Virtual+Soft})} = -3.95636186320988E-2$$

- $\lambda = 1.0E-27$

$$\sigma_{(\text{Virtual+Soft})} = -3.95636186322991E-2$$

Cut off photon energy (k_C)

- $k_C = 1.0E-3$

[Hard photon: MC]

$$(\text{Virtual+Soft+Hard}) = 2.97876E-2$$

- $k_C = 1.0E-1$

$$(\text{Virtual+Soft+Hard}) = 2.97886E-2$$

4. Summary



GRACE/SUSY-loop

- Powerful tool for SUSY RC analysis
 - Automatic calculation at one-loop level
 - EW and QCD in MSSM
 - Systematic studies for consistency check
 - Nonlinear gauge
 - C_{uv} check, Infrared check, etc.
- Now, up to $2 \rightarrow 2$ and $1 \rightarrow 3$ processes have been calculated



Parameters set: SPS1a'

mSUGRA values

$$M_{1/2} = 250 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{sign}(\mu) = +1$$

$$M_0 = 70 \text{ GeV} \quad \tan\beta = 10$$

$$A_0 = -300 \text{ GeV}$$



Low energy inputs

$$M_1 = 100.1 \text{ GeV} \quad m\nu_e = 0.0 \text{ GeV} \quad mu = 58.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_2 = 197.5 \text{ GeV} \quad m\nu_\mu = 0.0 \text{ GeV} \quad md = 58.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\mu = 399.2 \text{ GeV} \quad m\nu_\tau = 0.0 \text{ GeV} \quad mc = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\tan\beta = 10 \quad me = 0.5109906 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV} \quad ms = 92.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_{W^\pm} = 80.35 \text{ GeV} \quad m\mu = 105.658389 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV} \quad mt = 178.0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_{Z^0} = 91.187 \text{ GeV} \quad m\tau = 1.7771 \text{ GeV} \quad mb = 4.70 \text{ GeV}$$

Sleptons

$$m\tilde{e}_1 = 125.50 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{e}_2 = 190.14 \text{GeV}$$

$$\theta_e = 0.50\pi$$

$$m\tilde{\nu}_e = 172.70 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{\mu}_1 = 125.43 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{\mu}_2 = 190.16 \text{GeV}$$

$$\theta_\mu = 0.49\pi$$

$$m\tilde{\nu}_\mu = 172.69 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{\tau}_1 = 107.71 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{\tau}_2 = 195.08 \text{GeV}$$

$$\theta_\tau = 0.40\pi$$

$$m\tilde{\nu}_\tau = 170.63 \text{GeV}$$

Squarks

$$m\tilde{u}_1 = 545.67 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{u}_2 = 563.44 \text{GeV}$$

$$\theta_u = 0.50\pi$$

$$m\tilde{d}_1 = 545.50 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{d}_2 = 569.03 \text{GeV}$$

$$\theta_d = 0.50\pi$$

$$m\tilde{s}_1 = 545.52 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{s}_2 = 568.97 \text{GeV}$$

$$\theta_s = 0.49\pi$$

$$m\tilde{c}_1 = 545.66 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{c}_2 = 563.45 \text{GeV}$$

$$\theta_c = 0.48\pi$$

$$m\tilde{t}_1 = 368.53 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{t}_2 = 583.79 \text{GeV}$$

$$\theta_t = 0.24\pi$$

$$m\tilde{b}_1 = 450.12 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{b}_2 = 544.38 \text{GeV}$$

$$\theta_b = 0.08\pi$$

Parameters set: Another scenario

mSUGRA values

$$M_{1/2} = 250\text{GeV} \quad sign(\mu) = +1$$

$$M_0 = 70\text{GeV} \quad tan\beta = 10$$

$$A_0 = -300\text{GeV}$$

Low energy inputs

$$M_1 = 100.13\text{GeV} \quad \mu = 399.15\text{GeV}$$

$$M_2 = 157.53\text{GeV} \quad tan\beta = 3.00$$

$$M_3 = 610\text{GeV}$$

$$M_{A^0} = 200\text{GeV}$$

Neutralinos

$$M\chi_1^0 = 97.62\text{GeV}$$

$$M\chi_2^0 = 147.54\text{GeV}$$

$$M\chi_3^0 = 405.29\text{GeV}$$

$$M\chi_4^0 = 417.79\text{GeV}$$

Sleptons

$$m\tilde{e}_1 = 163.22 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{e}_2 = 187.37 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos\theta_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$m\tilde{\nu}_e = 169.64 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{\mu}_1 = 163.19 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{\mu}_2 = 187.38 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos\theta_\mu = 0.019$$

$$m\tilde{\nu}_\mu = 169.64 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{\tau}_1 = 150.07 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{\tau}_2 = 190.39 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos\theta_\tau = 0.271$$

$$m\tilde{\nu}_\tau = 170.02 \text{GeV}$$

Squarks

$$m\tilde{u}_1 = 506.48 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{u}_2 = 524.14 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos\theta_u = 9.4 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$m\tilde{c}_1 = 506.47 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{c}_2 = 524.16 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos\theta_c = 0.033$$

$$m\tilde{t}_1 = 345.37 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{t}_2 = 556.78 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos\theta_t = 0.5567$$

$$m\tilde{d}_1 = 506.07 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{d}_2 = 530.14 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos\theta_d = 8.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$m\tilde{s}_1 = 506.07 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{s}_2 = 530.14 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos\theta_s = 1.6 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$m\tilde{b}_1 = 469.43 \text{GeV}$$

$$m\tilde{b}_2 = 721.69 \text{GeV}$$

$$\cos\theta_b = 0.9266$$